15: U.S. Navy--29 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans -1
116, 585, 554, 591

"The marriage itself takes place in two ceremonies. The first consists of a solemn release of the bride from her home. In theory she ceases to be a member of her blood family. Her name is formally struck from the family records during a solemn gathering before the family altar and ancestral tablets. A last ceremonial cup of tea is drunk, a bit of rice is eaten, her name is removed and she is ready to be carried away.

If the wedding is carried out in full tradition, the bridegroom arrives at the bride's house with a suite of attendants and many colorfully prepared gifts. A closed palanquin, which is carried in over the threshold of the bride's house, is put down before her ancestral tablets. Sometimes the bridegroom sends an honored representative to act for him while he himself remains at his own home. The bride is placed in the palanquin and, in theory at least, is not expected to set foot to the earth nor be seen by anyone until she arrives at her new husband's home and is carried over the threshold. Usually one or more of the bride's family accompany her to her new home. The whole procession is strung out as long and impressively as possible along the road, with extremely noisy professional musicians to swell the numbers in the party. As many gifts as can be carried are decorated brilliantly in red paper and cloth and carried with festive cakes and other foods on open carts through the street. Great prestige is gained by a lavish display and no effort is spared to impress the neighbors with the economic well-being of both houses concerned.

A second ceremony now is performed, during which the bride's name is entered upon the family register of the new house. Unless some disastrous thing occurs she is thereafter committed to complete obedience to the elders in the new household and to her husband.

Feasting follows, during which the bride and groom retire to their bridal chamber.

A good measure of ribaldry and earthy humor accompanies these feasts in proportion to the amount of alcohol consumed."

15: U.S. Navy--30 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 581, 836, 585, 842

"The Chinese make no pretense that marriage is other than a useful procreational arrangement. Sometimes the tradition is observed that the parents or elder relatives of the groom's family send back to the bride's house evidence that the bride was virginal. In any case, for at least three days(and sometimes longer according to family customs) the bride must remain within the bedroom and there receive the groom's friends and their congratulations and gifts. The new father-in-law or other elder male will proudly show guests the bedchamber and invite them to feel of the softness or note the elegance of the bed. All are supposed to receive a cup of ceremonial tea from the hands of the bride. As they finish it, a gift of money is usually left in the empty cup (wrapped in red paper) and the blushing bride is urged to have as many male children as possible, quickly."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 585, 837, 851

"If it can be afforded, in many families the bride is expected to remain within the house for a long period and under no circumstance to go out unaccompanied by an elder woman of her husband's family for three months. This appears to be an elementary and practical form of assurance that the first-born (preferably a son) shall certainly be issue of the new husband and of no other and that therefore the house is assured of a genuine heir to its name and to the duties of worship of the ancestors."